## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

- 1. (Currently Amended) A dye preparation consisting essentially of, each percentage being based on the weight of the preparation,
- a) from 0.1% to 30% by weight of one or more anthraquinone, quinophthalone or azo dyes which are free of ionic groups as a component (A),
- b) from 0.1% to 20% by weight of a dispersant based on a naphthalenesulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensation product having an average molecular weight of ranging from 11 000 g/mol to 20 000 g/mol 18 000 g/mol, as a component (B),
- c) from 0.1% to 90% by weight of one or more mono- or polyhydric alcohols as a component (C),
- d) from 0% to 5% by weight of customary assistants selected from the group consisting of preservatives, antioxidants, foam preventatives, surfactants or viscosity regulators as a component (D), and
  - e) if appropriate water to reach a total of 100% by weight.
  - 2. 4. (Canceled)
- 5. (Previously Presented) A process for printing a textile substrate, said process comprising:

ink jet printing said textile substrate with said dye preparation as claimed in claim 1.

6. (Previously Presented) A printed textile substrate obtained by the process of claim5.

7. (Previously Presented) A process for printing a textile substrate, said process comprising:

sublimation transfer printing said textile substrate with a dye preparation as claimed in claim 1.

- 8. (Previously Presented) A printed textile substrate obtained by the process of claim 7.
- 9. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein component (A) is an anthraquinone dye which is free of ionic groups and said anthraquinone dye has the following formula I

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
O & NH - L^1 \\
L^2 \\
L^3 \\
O & L^4
\end{array}$$
(I)

wherein

L<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>10</sub>–alkyl or unsubstituted or C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>4</sub>–alkyl-, C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>4</sub>–alkoxy-, halogen- or nitro-substituted phenyl,

 $L^2$  and  $L^3$  are independently hydrogen, unsubstituted or phenyl- or  $C_1$ – $C_4$ –alkylphenyl-substituted  $C_1$ – $C_{10}$ –alkoxy, unsubstituted or phenyl-substituted  $C_1$ – $C_{10}$ –alkylthio, halogen, hydroxyphenyl,  $C_1$ – $C_4$ –alkoxyphenyl,  $C_1$ – $C_6$ –alkanoyl,  $C_1$ – $C_6$ –alkoxycarbonyl or a radical of the formula

$$G^{l}$$
  $G^{2}$  ,

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where G<sup>1</sup> is oxygen or sulfur and G<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-monoalkylsulfamoyl whose alkyl chain may be interrupted by 1 or 2 oxygen atoms in ether function, and

 $L^4$  is unsubstituted or phenyl- or  $C_1$ – $C_4$ –alkylphenyl-substituted amino, hydroxyl or unsubstituted or phenyl-substituted  $C_1$ – $C_{10}$ –alkylthio.

10. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein component (A) is a quinophthalone dye which is free of ionic groups and said quinophthalone dye has the following formula II:

where X is hydrogen, chlorine or bromine.

11. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 10, wherein X is hydrogen.

12. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein component (A) is an azo dye and said azo dye is a monoazo dye having a diazo component which is derived from an aniline or from a heterocyclic amine selected from the group consisting of pyrrole, furan, thiophene, pyrazole, imidazole, oxazole, isoxazole, thiazole, isothiazole, triazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, benzofuran, benzothiophene, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, pyridothiophene, pyrimidothiophene, thienothiophene and thienothiazole.

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13. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein component (A) is an azo dye and said azo dye has the following formula III:

$$L^{16} \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow R^{1}$$

$$L^{17} \longrightarrow R^{4} \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow R^{2}$$

$$(III)$$

wherein

L<sup>15</sup> and L<sup>17</sup> are each cyano,

$$L^{16}$$
 is  $C_1$ – $C_6$ –alkyl,

 $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are each  $C_1$ – $C_6$ –alkyl,

 $R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ – $C_6$ –alkyl or  $C_1$ – $C_6$ –alkoxy, and

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>6</sub>–alkyl or Cc<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>6</sub>–alkanoylamino.

14. – 15. (Canceled)

- 16. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein condensation product as component (B) have a sulfonic acid group content of not more than 40% by weight.
- 17. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein component (C) is a polyol having from 2 to 8 carbon atoms and up to 4 alcoholic hydroxyl groups.

- 18. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein component (C) is selected from the group consisting of 1,2-ethanediol, 1,2-propanediol, 1,3-propanediol, glycerol, 1,2,5-pentanetriol or 1,2,6-hexanetriol, 1,2-hexanediol and 1,2-pentanediol.
- 19. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, which further contains, based on the weight of the preparation, from 0.1% to 10% by weight of a polyalkylene glycol.
- 20. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein said dye preparation has a surface tension of the dye preparations ranging from 20 to 70 Nm/m.
- 21. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein said dye preparation has a viscosity ranging from 2 to 300 mPa·s.
- 22. (Previously Presented) The dye preparation of claim 1, wherein said dye preparation has a pH ranging from 5 to 11.